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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/688,365

10/17/2003

Andrew Thomas Forsberg

47563.0013

2302

57600

7590

09/15/2010

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EXAMINER

OU, JING RUI

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3773

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/15/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/688,365	Applicant(s) FORSBERG, ANDREW THOMAS	
	Examiner JING RUI OU	Art Unit 3773	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 August 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,6-17,21-29,33-36,38-46,49-51,53-55 and 59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment and RCE filed on 08/11/2010. Claims 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59 are pending. Claims 1, 21, 33, 38, 43, 50, and 55 are independent. Claims 2, 4, 5, 18-20, 28-32, 37, 47, 48, 52, 56-58, and 60-62 are cancelled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/11/2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

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The recitation regarding at least two or first and second locking posts extending cantilevered from the housing" in claims 1, 21, 33, 38, 43, 50, and 55 do not have sufficient support in the original disclosure and are considered as new matter. While Figures 5A-5D show a free end of each locking post in the housing, these figures do not show that the other end of each of the locking post is attached to the housing or extending cantilevered from the housing. In addition, the specification does not disclose the locking posts are extending cantilevered from the housing.

For claims 3, 10-15, 16, 17, 22, 25-29, 35, 36, 39-41, 43-46, 49, 50, 51, 53, and 54, the original disclosure does not provide sufficient support for combining different features from different embodiments, such as combining the channels and the cantilevered locking posts or the inner housing and the cantilevered locking posts. Therefore, limitations combining different features from different embodiments in claims 3, 10-15, 16, 17, 22, 25-29, 35, 36, 39-41, 43-46, 49, 50, 51, 53, and 54 do not have sufficient support in the original disclosure and are considered as new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. Claims 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans et al (US Pat. No.: 5,681,334) in view of Nash et al (US Pat. No.: 5,662,681) and Bonutti et al (US Pat. No.: 6,475,230) and Lam et al (US Pub. No.: 2004/0147958).

In regard to Claims 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59, Evans et al discloses a vascular closure assembly, comprising: a collagen (22); a suture (24A, 24B, and 24C) extending through the collagen; a housing (46); a tamping tube (28); a straight channel (48); a suture locking mechanism (movement of inner surface of 48,

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Col. 8, lines 40-57) residing in the housing; wherein the vascular closure mechanism comprises a non-locked position (the non-locking position occurs when 48 is not collapsed, Col. 8, lines 40-57) and a locked position (the non-locking position occurs when 48 is collapsed, Col. 8, lines 40-57); wherein the suture would engage the suture locking mechanism; wherein the locking mechanism has at least one locking element (inner surface of 48), wherein the at least one locking element has a first orientation (the first orientation occurs when 48 is not collapsed, Col. 8, lines 40-57) and a second orientation (the second orientation occurs when 48 is collapsed, Col. 8, lines 40-57); the first orientation providing the suture with a relatively non-tortuous path; the second orientation providing the suture relative tortuous path (Fig. 14 and Col. 8, lines 40-57); the tortuous suture pathway is formed by narrowing of the channel (Fig. 14 and Col. 8, lines 40-57); wherein the housing includes a distal open end.

Evans et al does not appear to disclose an anchor, at least two cantilevered suture locking posts, a channel comprises at least one curved portion, and the claimed structure of the suture locking assembly or the claimed suture locking mechanism.

Evans et al also does not appear to disclose that the suture locking mechanism including a wedge shaped portion.

However, Nash et al teaches a vascular closure assembly, comprising: an anchor (32). Evans et al and Nash et al are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Evans et al and Nash et al before him or her, to modify the vascular closure assembly of Evans et al to include an anchor as

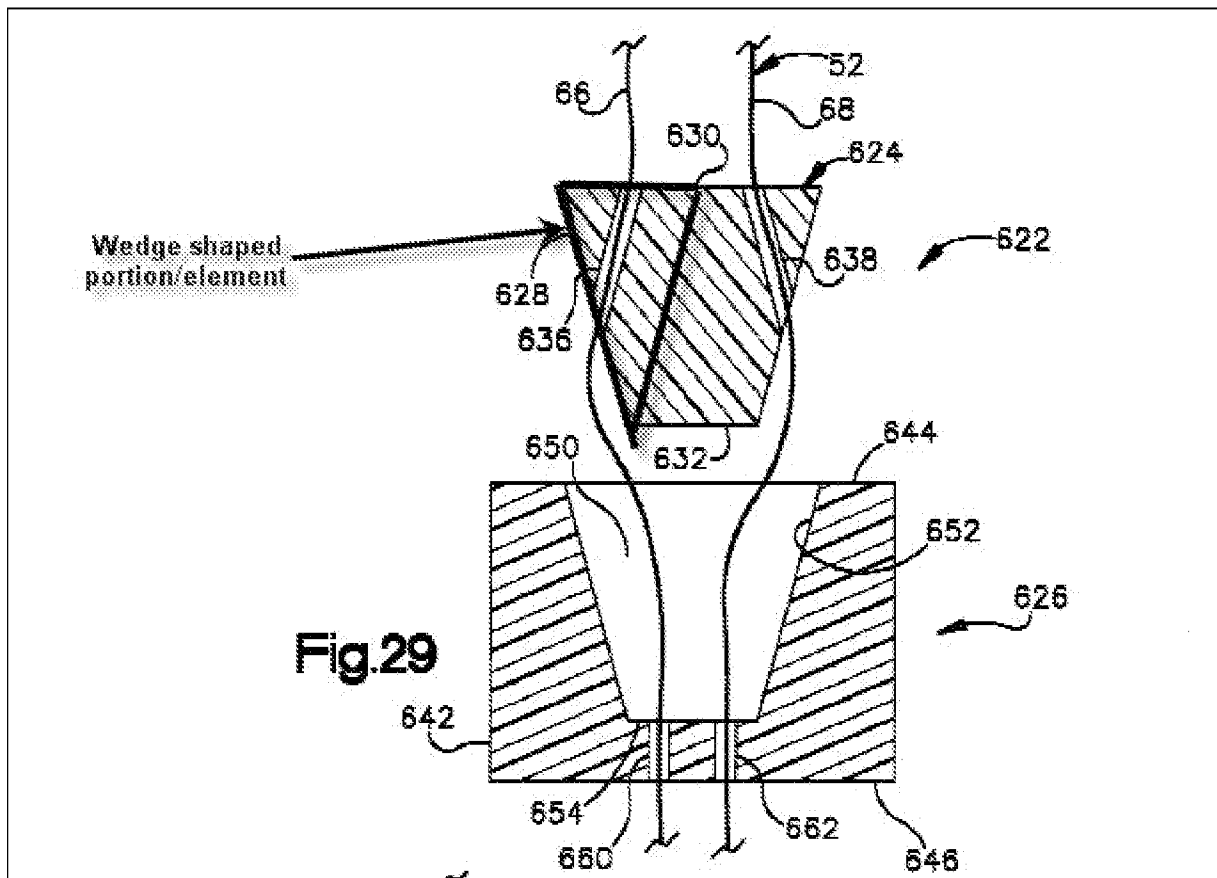
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taught by Nash since it is only a simple substitution of one known element for another, e.g. substituting the suture attachment for an anchor.

In addition, Bonutti et al teaches a system comprising: a housing (626), a channel (636 and 660); and a suture locking mechanism including a wedge shaped portion/element (see Figure below and Col. 32, lines 25-29, wedge is defined to be “any shape that is triangular in cross section” or “a piece of anything of like shape”); wherein the locking mechanism changes from the non-locking position to the locking position by sliding movement (Col. 32, lines 30-67); wherein the wedge shaped portion of the locking mechanism is spaced apart from the housing (Fig. 29); wherein wedge shaped portion of the locking mechanism is in engagement with the housing (Col. 32, lines 30-67); wherein the wedge shaped portion of the locking mechanism includes a planar surface (632); wherein the suture locking mechanism comprises at least one channel (636 and 660) through the housing; wherein the at least one channel is arranged such that it provides a substantially non-tortuous suture path when the suture locking mechanism is in the non-locking position (Fig. 29); and the at least one channel is arranged such that it provides a substantially tortuous suture path when the suture locking mechanism is in the locked position (Fig. 29); wherein the non-tortuous path is substantially parallel to the suture and the tortuous path has at least a portion that is substantially non-parallel to the suture (Fig. 29); wherein the channel is substantially straight (Fig. 29); wherein the channel has at least one bend (Fig. 26); wherein the locking mechanism is triangular shaped (see Figure below); wherein the locking member includes at least three exterior surfaces (628, 630, and 632); wherein the

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locking mechanism includes at least one exterior surface (632) arranged for engagement by the suture (Fig. 29); wherein the suture locking mechanism comprises at least one pair of mating surface (628 and 652 or 632 and 654); wherein the channel comprises: a wide end and a narrow end (636 comprises a wide end on the bottom and a narrow end on the top); and at least one curve (Fig. 26); wherein the narrow end comprises a notched surface (684, Fig. 31); wherein the locking element comprises a bio-resorbable material (Col. 32, lines 11-12); wherein the housing comprises at least a first hole (650) corresponding to the first position and at least a second hole (662) corresponding to the second position; the locking device or inner housing assembly comprises at least a tab (1504); wherein the housing comprises sidewalls (Fig. 29), such that sidewalls provide angle inwards from at least the first hole to at least the second hole; wherein the inward slope of the sidewalls provides a compressive force on the locking device tending to cause the plurality of mating surfaces to move toward each other (Fig. 29)



Furthermore, Lam et al teaches a suture locking mechanism comprising at least first and second cantilevered locking posts (106a and 106b, one of the ends of the each locking post connects to the housing by the pin 108 wherein the other end of each locking post is freely moveable/rotatable) extending from the housing (combination of 103 and 108) that rotates from non-locked position to the locked position in one embodiment (Figs. 12 and Paras. [0089] and [0090]). The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been to automatically lock the suture in place when the suture is being pulled and to ensure the suture lock in place in addition to the locking mechanism as taught by Bonutti et al.

Applicant should be noted that it is only a design choice and within one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the vascular closure assembly of Evan et al to include the suture locking mechanism as taught by Bonutti et al. It would have been obvious to have applied any of the various suture locking mechanisms or device as taught by Bonutti et al instead of that disclosed by Evans, as merely an obvious alternative suture locking mechanism or device capable of performing the same task in the same manner as Evans's. Applicant should be noted that it is only a design choice to make the wedge shaped portion includes either an acute angled portion or an obtuse angled portion. By modifying vascular closure assembly of Evans et al in view of Nash et al to include the suture locking mechanism of Bonutti et al and Lam et al, the collagen of Evan et al would be able to provide a force that tends to seat the at least one mating surface and the at least one lower surface. In addition, the shape of the locking element/portion is only a matter of obvious design choice and within one of ordinary skill in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nash et al, Bonutti et al, and Lam et al with Evans et al to obtained the invention as specified in the instant claims.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 6-17, 21-29, 33-36, 38-46, 49-51, 53-55, and 59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Lam et al teaches a suture locking mechanism comprising at least first and second cantilevered locking posts (106a and 106b, one of the ends of the each locking post connects to the housing by the pin 108 wherein the other end of each locking post is freely moveable/rotatable) extending from the housing (combination of 103 and 108)

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that rotates from non-locked position to the locked position in one embodiment (Figs. 12 and Paras. [0089] and [0090]).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Gambale et al (US Pub. No.: 2003/0167062)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JING RUI OU whose telephone number is (571)270-5036. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, UYEN (JACKIE) HO can be reached on 571-272-4696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. O./

Examiner, Art Unit 3773

08/25/2010

/(Jackie) Tan-Uyen T. Ho/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3773